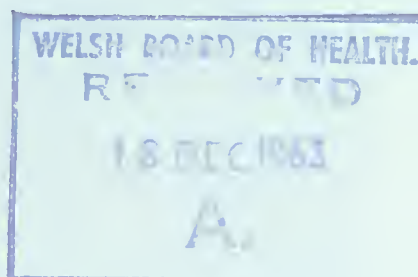


LLWCHWR
Urban District Council

Annual Report
FOR THE YEAR
1962


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G. E. DONOVAN

M.D., M.Sc., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health



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Llwchwr Urban District Council

Chairman : Councillor E. G. THOMAS

Vice-Chairman : Councillor T. S. EDWARDS

Councillors :

D. B. DAVIES	W. J. OWEN
J. H. THOMAS	Mrs. H. Owen, J.P.
J. D. MORGAN	ESAIHAH MILES
W. HILL	LESLIE THOMAS
C. H. JONES	JOSEPH JONES
D. T. REES	I. LEWIS
THOMAS HARRIS	E. J. THOMAS
B. C. WILLIAMS	H. G. WILLIAMS
G. A. MATHIAS	C. B. JONES
PHILIP DAVIES	S. WILLIAMS
IDRIS ROWLAND JONES	D. L. DAVIES

Public Health Committee :

Chairman : Councillor G. A. MATHIAS

Vice-Chairman : Councillor T. S. EDWARDS

Chairman and 11 Members of the Council

Public Health Officers

Medical Officer of Health :

G. E. DONOVAN, M.D., M.Sc., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspectors :

Senior Inspector—M. C. DAVIES, C.R.S.H., Meat Cert., R.S.H.
Dipl. R.I.P.H.H., (M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., M.R.I.P.H.H.)

Deputy Inspector—D. D. THOMAS, C.R.S.I., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Inspector—W. G. THOMAS, C.R.S.H., R.S.H.

Clerks :

C. A. POWELL

G. M. MILES (Part Time)

Llwchwr Urban District Council

Public Health Department,
Council Offices,
West Street,
GORSEINON

To the Chairman and Members of the
LLWCHWR URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Lady and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for the year, 1962.

To use an Irishism, the infant mortality rate has reached an all time high-low rate—it is the lowest ever for this area being 13.62. The rate for England and Wales is 21.4 ; the Administrative County of Glamorgan, 24.6; other Urban Districts 25.12. It is a very pleasing and encouraging result.

The outbreak of smallpox in Glamorgan during 1962, cast its shadow over our area. We immediately took vigorous action. At a rough estimate, 13,671 people were vaccinated in the Llwchwr area during the smallpox outbreak. To give an idea of what this meant I would mention that as many as 250 persons would be vaccinated at one session in the Clinic.

I would like to pay tribute to the staff of the Llwchwr Public Health Department, health visitors and staff of the West Glamorgan Health Division, Glamorgan County Council Health Department, the Welsh Board of Health and the general practitioners. I had the utmost co-operation from everybody. There was a terrific strain placed on the County Council Health Department as they had to co-ordinate and keep supplies of vaccine available ; this was done well. Due to the great effort made throughout all areas of Glamorgan — one can realise what it means, due to the effort we had to make here—no case occurred in our area.

One works with staff and accepts as a natural thing their loyalty and devotion, but I think it is only right to acknowledge this and thank them in my Annual Report.

Yours sincerely,

G. E. DONOVAN,

Medical Officer of Health.

SITUATION OF AREA

The Urban District of Llwelhwyr is an area of 17,815 acres on the western border of Glamorgan. On the south the district is bounded by the Gower Peninsula, on the west by the River Loughor, which is the County boundary between Glamorgan and Carmarthen, and on the north and east by the hill country behind Swansea. It stands at a point where the river estuary suddenly narrows before opening into the great tidal basin of the Burry Inlet. Two long bridges across the estuary carry the South Wales railway line and the main road from Swansea to Llanelli, with the marshes and farms of Gowerland making a pleasant background to the view across the inlet.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND CHIEF INDUSTRIES OF THE AREA

The area has both urban and rural features. It has developed into an industrial area with a series of townships and villages, and practically all these habitations have most of the amenities of a large town, being provided with a pure supply of water from the Swansea Corporation Reservoirs at Velindre, Cray and Usk, sewerage schemes, scavenging services, public lighting, gas service and parks. In the very rural parts of the district, water is chiefly obtained from wells and springs, and sanitation being by means of cesspools, pail closets, etc.

There are four cinemas in the area ; two at Gorseinon, one at Gowerton, and one at Pontardulais.

We have witnessed great changes in the chief industries of the area during the last couple of years. We have seen the passing of the old tinplate mills, and all tinplate is now manufactured at the Cold Reduction Plant at Velindre.

Other industries include coal mining, steel smelting, fur coat and adhesive manufacture, and compound for the under-sealing of cars.

The Public Library at Gorseinon still continues to be fairly well patronised by the public. This library is administered by the Glamorgan County Council. There is a Mobile Library which traverses certain parts of the area, viz.—

Rota—Every Two Weeks

Monday of First Week :

Grovesend	...9.45 a.m.—10.30 a.m.	Side of Bakery, Station Road
Glynhir	... 11.00 a.m.—11.30 a.m.	The Square
Pentrebach	...11.40 a.m.—11.55 p.m.	
Garnswllt	....12.15 p.m.—12.30 p.m.	The Square
	... 12.40 p.m.—1.00 p.m.	Danybryn
	... 1.10 p.m.—1.40 p.m.	Carthan Terrace
Pontlliw	....3.30 p.m.—4.00 p.m.	Corner of road to School
	... 4.10 p.m.—4.40 p.m.	Swansea Road
Penllergaer5.00 p.m.—5.30 p.m.	Council House

Tuesday of First Week :

Dunvant	... 3 p.m.—3.40 p.m.	Ebenezer Chapel
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Monday of Second Week :

Felindre	10 a.m.—10.30 a.m.	School
Penybryn	... 10.35 a.m.—10.50 a.m.	Fox and Hounds
Llangyfelach	.. 11 a.m.—11.40 a.m.	The Church
Penllergaer12 noon—12.40 p.m.	The Green below roundabout

Tuesday of Second Week :

Gowerton3.30 p.m.—5.00 p.m.	Hill Street
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AREA AND POPULATION

The Llchwyr Urban District is divided into four Parishes, namely, Llandilo-Talybont, Loughor, Gowerton, and Llangyfelach, the total acreage being 17,815 acres.

The acreage of each Parish is as follows:—

Llandilo-Talybont	.....	7,556 acres.
Gowerton	.....	2,538 acres.
Llangyfelach	...	6,474 acres.
Loughor	....	1,247 acres.

17,815 acres.

The estimated residential population of the district for 1962 is given by the Registrar-General as 25,050, an increase of 160 compared with 1961.

The number of inhabited houses at the end of the year was 7,542, and the rateable value of the district was £314,986, which represents a sum of £1,344 as the yield of a penny rate.

BIRTHS

The birth and death-rates shown in this report for the Llwlchwyr area for the year 1962 are those after adjustment. The census of population of 1961 is given as 24,903.

The number of live births registered in the district in 1962 was 367 of whom 164 were male and 203 female, representing a birth-rate of 14.94 per thousand of the population. In 1961 the net total births amounted to 369, with a birth-rate of 15.13 per thousand of the population; thus this year there is a decrease of 2 births.

The stillbirths numbered 12, that is 6 male and 6 females, which is equivalent to a rate of 31.6 per thousand total live (and still) births, as compared with 23.8 for the year 1961.

Nine male and 4 female illegitimate children were registered, a proportion of 35.1 per thousand registered live births. The rate for 1961 was 21.68.

Birth-rate—The birth-rate for the Llwlchwyr area is low, and shows a decrease of 2 compared with last year. It is only 14.94 per thousand of the population, whilst that for the Administrative County is 16.87.

DEATHS

The net total deaths after allowing for inward and outward transfers amounted to 323, of which 183 were males and 140 females. This gives a death rate of 15.00 per thousand of the population as compared with 317 deaths, and a death rate of 14.91 per thousand of the population in 1961. It will be noted that the death-rate is higher than that of the Administrative County which is 14.36 per thousand of the population.

There were 5 deaths under 1 year during the year, giving an Infantile Mortality rate of 13.62 per 1,000 Live Births. The Infantile Mortality rate for England and Wales is given as 21.4 per thousand live births, whilst that for the Administrative County is 24.60.

The following Table gives the Infantile Mortality rates for England and Wales, and various other countries for the years 1960/62 and also the Llwhwr area in comparison—

Country			1960	1961	1962
LLWCHWR URBAN	.....	.....	43	19	13
England and Wales	.....	.....	22	22	23
Wales	.....	.....	25	24	25
Scotland	.....	.....	27	26	29
Irish Republic	.....	.....	30	30	28
Denmark	.....	.....	22	22	21
France	.....	.....	28	26	24
Italy	.....	.....	44	40	42
Netherlands	.....	.....	17	16	17
New Zealand	.....	.....	20	19	20
U.S.A.	.....	.....	26	25	26

From the above table it will be noted that Llwhwr is in the enviable position of having the lowest infant mortality.

I give below the Infant Mortality Rates recorded for the Llwchwr area for the past ten years.

	<i>Deaths</i>		<i>Rate</i> per thousand live births		
1953	12	37·15	„	„	„
1954	15	43·35	„	„	„
1955	10	31·06	„	„	„
1956	12	34·38	„	„	„
1957	6	17·24	„	„	„
1958	8	25·08	„	„	„
1959	8	21·98	„	„	„
1960	14	43·48	„	„	„
1961	7	18·97	„	„	„
1962	5	13·62	„	„	„

It will be seen that the infant mortality rate has greatly reduced over the years.

There was no maternal death during the year. Maternal deaths for England and Wales for the years 1959-61 are as follows:—

	1960	1961	1962
Sepsis of Pregnancy child- birth and puerperium ; abortion with sepsis (640, 641, 651, 681, 682, 684)	68	62	72
Other complications of preg- nancy, childbirth, and puerperium including abortion (Rem. 640--689)	242	215	228

There was one death from Gastritis, Enteritis, and Diarrhoea.

Six deaths were due to Pneumonia, 15 due to Bronchitis, which gives a total of 21 deaths from all forms of respiratory diseases apart from Tuberculosis, giving a death rate of 0·83 per thousand of the population.

No deaths were registered from Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System, nor from other forms of Tuberculosis.

Cancer and other forms of malignant diseases caused 59 deaths, which is equivalent to a rate of 2·35 per thousand of the population.

The causes of deaths during the year are as follows:—

Respiratory Tuberculosis	0
Other Tuberculosis	0
Syphilitic disease	1
Diphtheria	0
Whooping Cough	0
Meningococcal infections	0
Acute Poliomyelitis	0
Measles	0
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	13
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	10
Malignant neoplasm, breast	7
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	27
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1
Diabetes	4
Vascular lesions of nervous system	39
Coronary disease, angina	72
Hypertension with heart disease	5
Other heart disease	48
Other circulatory disease	16
Influenza	1
Pneumonia	6
Bronchitis	15
Other diseases of respiratory system	4
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	0
Nephritis and nephrosis	4
Hyperplasia of prostate	2
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	0
Congenital malformations	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	23
Motor vehicle accidents	3
All other accidents	11
Suicide	3
Homicide and operations of war	1
Total	323

CIRCULATORY DISEASES

From the above it will be noted that 180 of the 323 deaths are classified as diseases of the circulatory system. This is a terrific number, and personally, I think that an effort should be made to attempt to reduce this colossal percentage.

GLAMORGAN (ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY)—VITAL STATISTICS, 1962

	Estimated Population 1962	Births		Number of Deaths	Deaths		Infant Mortality	
		Number of Births	Rate per 1000 population		Rate per 1000 population	Deaths under 1 Year	Rate per 1000 Live Births	
								Crude	Adjusted
England and Wales		840,557	18·0	557,446	11·9	—	17,978	21·4
Administrative County		748,700	17·21	9,183	12·27	14·36	317	24·60
Urban Districts	524,770	17·37	6,613	12·60	14·62	229	25·12
Rural Districts	223,930	16·84	2,570	11·48	13·66	88	23·34
<i>Health Division.</i>								
<i>Constituent Districts</i>								
Aberdare and	605	15·50	605	15·50	15·97	22	36·36
Aberdare Urban	39,030	16·33	482	12·36	14·96	13	26·97
Mountain Ash	29,520	20·07	727	11·37	14·89	15	20·63
Caerphilly Urban	36,230	19·66	688	12·09	15·23	15	21·80
Gelligaer	34,990	17·07	258	12·24	13·46	4	15·50
Bridgend Urban	15,110	18·24	396	11·47	14·45	7	17·68
Mid-Glamorgan	21,710	16·82	354	11·35	13·73	13	36·72
Maesteg Urban	21,050	16·98	189	12·28	13·14	24	29·23
Ogmore & Garw Urban	11,130	15·55	821	14·51	16·40	12	25·16
Porthcawl Urban	42,360	15·55	477	11·81	15·00	17	26·69
Penybont Rural	30,670	18·43	637	10·93	13·99	17	34·07
Neath M. B.	40,970	16·15	499	14·49	15·07	16	27·92
Neath Rural	27,080	19·92	188	9·75	13·94	6	31·91
Pontypridd and	35,480	19·10	573	9·78	12·91	20	20·47
Llantrisant	9,440	18·84	188	10·97	12·18	9	11·36
Port Talbot Urban	51,150	16·80	977	11·41	13·58	11	13·06
Glyncorrwg	42,040	16·36	792	13·64	14·19	1	55·56
Port Talbot M.B.	50,130	16·19	842	7·64	12·15	3	9·38
Barry M.B.	1,100	17·41	18	13·25	12·99	8	22·22
Cardiff Rural	19,760	17·02	320	10·85	10·52	5	22·94
Cowbridge M.B.	20,680	14·65	360	12·89	15·00	5	13·62
Cowbridge Rural	218	14·08	218	13·24	14·70	11	25·35
Penarth Urban	2,810	16·60	434	13·37	15·51	60	36·01
Gower Rural	367						
Llchwyr Urban	25,050		323	12·89	15·00	5	13·62
West Glamorgan	30,820		408	13·24	14·70	11	25·35
Pontardawe Rural	1,666		1,342	13·37	15·51	60	36·01
Rhondda M.B.							

REGISTRAR OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE

District	Day and Hours of Attendance.		
Gorseinon, 41, Alexandra Road, Tel. No. Gorseinon 106	Mondays	.....	9.30 a.m.—1.00 p.m.
	Wednesday	.....	9.30 a.m.—12.30 p.m.
	Thursdays	.....	2.00 p.m.—5.00 p.m.
	Friday	.....	9.30 a.m.—12.30 p.m.
Pontardulais, Mechanics Institute	First and Third Tuesday in every month 2.00 p.m.—3.00 p.m.		
Swansea, 149, St Helen's Road.	Mondays	.....	2.30 p.m.—4.30 p.m.
	Tuesdays	.....	10.0 a.m.—12 noon
	Thursday	.....	10.0 a.m.—12 noon.
	Friday	.....	2.0 p.m.—4 p.m.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Diphtheria. It may be thought that there is no necessity to continue diphtheria immunisations in an area like ours where a case of diphtheria has not occurred for years.

The reason we have not had a case is due to the intensive immunisation practiced by us.

If diphtheria immunisation ceases, it will only take a comparatively short time to be back in the bad old days.

No case of diphtheria has occurred in this area for the past seventeen years. The last cases occurred in 1946.

The incidence of Diphtheria for the last 16 years is as follows:—

Year	Number of Cases	Deaths
1947	0	0
1948	0	0
1949	0	0
1950	0	0
1951	0	0
1952	0	0
1953	0	0
1954	0	0
1955	0	0
1956	0	0
1957	0	0
1958	0	0
1959	0	0
1960	0	0
1961	0	0
1962	0	0

Scarlet Fever. Six cases of Scarlet Fever were notified to my department during the year as compared with 7 cases in 1961.

Pneumonia and Influenzal Pneumonia. No case of Pneumonia was notified during the year.

Erysipelas.—No case was notified during the year.

Poliomyelitis. There was no case of Poliomyelitis during the year. Mass immunisation against poliomyelitis is being done. The driving force behind this is the public health department of Glamorgan County Council. It is hoped eventually to combat this disease.

Lung Cancer. The number of deaths due to lung cancer during the year 1962 were 10 compared to 8 in 1961 and 9 in 1960.

These figures can be compared to the deaths from respiratory tuberculosis for the same period which was 0 in 1962 and 0 in 1961. and 2 in 1960. Cancer of the lung is becoming a greater public health problem than tuberculosis of the lung.

In the figures given for 1962, 9 males and 1 female died from cancer of the lung; in 1961, 9 males; and in 1960 8 males. The sex distribution in deaths due to pulmonary tuberculosis for the same period were 0 males in 1962; 0 males in 1961 and 2 males in 1960.

The male is more liable to cancer of the lung than the female, but the female runs the same risk in tuberculosis as men. This would be accounted for by the fact that the male is a heavier smoker than the female.

The best way to avoid contracting cancer of the lung is not to start smoking, and if one is a smoker, the risk can be lessened by making an effort to abstain from tobacco.

The heavy smoker may state that he enjoys his cigarette so much that he cannot give up his enjoyment, against this it must be remembered that a corpse whose death was due to cancer of the lung due to smoking is incapable of enjoying the fragrance of the weed.

SMOKING AND DISEASE

Smoking is a substantial cause of ill-health and the cause of many deaths. Smoking is the major factor accounting for the increased incidence of cancer of the lung. There is a strong association between chronic bronchitis and cigarette smoking. Cigarette smoking is also a cause of the breakdown of healed or quiescent respiratory tuberculosis.

Smoking may contribute to or accelerate the development of coronary heart disease or its complications.

It seems a tragedy that T.V. and other forms of advertisement should be used to encourage young people to smoke especially when the risks of smoking are now so apparent.

Puerperal Pyrexia. Four cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified. This gives a rate of 10.6 per thousand total live and (still) births, 9 cases were notified in 1961 giving a rate of 23.8 per thousand births (live and still).

Dysentery. 6 cases of Dysentery were notified during the year under review.

TUBERCULOSIS. There were 7 cases of pulmonary and 4 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis notified during 1962 as compared with 6 cases for the year 1961. No deaths were registered.

Food Poisoning. One case of food poisoning was notified during the year.

Venereal Diseases. The nearest clinics for this area are held at Swansea and Port Talbot, and the sessions are held as follows:—

Swansea Clinic (situate at Mount Pleasant Hospital).

Males :—Monday to Friday—from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. daily.

Saturday 8 a.m.—12.30 p.m.

Specialists in attendance on :

Monday at 2 p.m. and 6 p.m.

Wednesday at 6 p.m.

Females—By appointment.

Specialists in attendance on Wednesday at 3 p.m.

Port Talbot Clinic (Situate on the right hand side of the road immediately opposite the exit from Railway Station).

Males—Monday, 2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. and 5 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.

Thursday, 10.00 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 4 p.m.

Females—Wednesday, 10.00 a.m. to 1 and 2 to 4 p.m.

The number of deaths from Infectious Diseases in 1962 are as follows:—

		Llwchwr	England and Wales *
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Smallpox	.....	0	24
Dysentery	.....	0	28
Whooping Cough	.....	0	24
Diphtheria	.....	0	2
Acute Poliomyelitis	.....	0	18
Acute Infectious encephalitis		0	115
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	.....	0	7
Measles	.....	0	40
Scarlet Fever	.....	0	2
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	.....	0	2,775
Tuberculosis of Meninges and C.N.S.	.....	0	63
Tuberculosis, other forms	.....	0	249
Pneumonia	.....	6	30,911*
Influenza	.....	1	3,308
Meningococcal Infections	.....	0	136

* Provisional

ANALYSIS OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) for 1962

DISEASES	NUMBER OF CASES								Total number of cases admitted to Isolation Hospital	Total Deaths
	Total at all Ages	AGE PERIODS								
		Under 1 Year	1 to 2	3 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 24	25 and over			Age un-known
Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	6	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	4	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	5	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonotorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	6	—	1	1	—	2	—	1	1	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

TUBERCULOSIS
NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1962

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory M.	Respiratory F.	Non-Respiratory M.	Non-Respiratory F.	Respiratory M.	Respiratory F.	Non-Respiratory M.	Non-Respiratory F.
0—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
55—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	5	2	2	2	—	—	—	—

Tuberculosis Clinics. The curative treatment of Tuberculosis is in the care of the Regional Hospital Board and patients suffering from this disease attend the Chest Clinic, Sketty Lane, Swansea.

Hospitals. The Gorseinon General and Maternity Hospital and Garngoch Hospital which are situated in this area are under the control of the Glantawe Regional Hospital Board.

Ambulance Facilities

Infectious and Non-Infectious Cases. Since 5th July, 1948, the Glamorgan County Council have taken over the control of the ambulance services in the administrative county.

An ambulance Station established at Gorseinon controls the ambulances and cars stationed at Reynoldston, Gowerton, Pontardulais, Gwaun-cae-gurwen, Cwmllynfell, Ystalyfera, Pontardawe and Clydach.

Laboratory Facilities. Pathological and bacteriological specimens are submitted to the Cardiff and County Laboratory and also to the Cockett Laboratory, Swansea.

SALE OF WELFARE FOODS

Various brands of baby food are sold at the Infant Welfare Centres in the area. These clinics are held fortnightly.

Mondays	from 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Tuesdays	from 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Wednesdays	from 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.
Thursdays	from 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Fridays	from 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172. No action was taken under this section during the year.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925

No action was taken under this regulation during the year relating to tubercular employees in the milk trade.

National Assistance Act, 1948—Section 47. My Department continues to keep a constant eye on the type of cases which could, if allowed to develop, require action. No legal action was taken.

WATER SUPPLIES AND SEWERAGE

Through the kindness of the Council's Engineer, I am able to give below particulars of work done by his department during the year in connection with water supplies and sewerage :—

ENGINEERING WORKS CARRIED OUT DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH, 1963

WATER		Estimated
Scheme		Cost
		£
1. 6" diam Replacement Watermain, Tynybonan Road, Pontardulais		3,200
2. 4" dia. Replacement Watermain from Gower Inn to Pontycob Rd., Gowerton		2,680
3. 4" dia. Replacement Watermain in Waun Road, Loughor from Waun Farm to Fernel Farm		900
4. 6" dia. Link Watermain in Cross St., Gorseinon		360
5. New Service pipe to several isolated properties at Gors Fawr, Grovesend		500

6.	Extension of Watermains in new private building sites at Brynymor Road, Gowerton (£230) ; Garden Village, Gorseinon (£210) ; and near the "Poplars", Pontlliw (£1,125)	£
	.....	1,565
	TOTAL	<u>£9,205</u>

SEWERS

Scheme	Estimated Cost
	£
1. Llangyfelach Treatment Works.	
(a) New Administrative Building for storage of plant, tools, etc. and use of workmen	500
(b) Mobile Sludge Bed Cover for aiding drying of Sludge during wet weather.	500
TOTAL	<u>£1,000</u>

CARE OF THE AGED

The Glamorgan County Council introduced a chiropody service which has proved a great benefit to our area.

The Home Help and District Nursing Services have also proved of great benefit to the area and these services are also administered by Glamorgan County Council. They are of great benefit and service to the aged and chronic sick.

WATER ANALYSIS CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL REPORTS

No.	Source	Chemical Report	Bacteriological Report
1	Tap, Pantyccelyn, Waungron, Grovesend	A neutral water of medium hardness containing small amounts of dissolved iron and manganese. The chemical and physical characters of the sample are unsatisfactory.	Unsatisfactory
2	Tap, Penlan, Pentrebach, Pontardulais.	A soft, faintly acid water containing a faint trace of zinc. The Chemical and physical characters of the sample are satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory
3	26, Fairview Road, Llangyfelach.	A soft, acid water of moderate organic quality.	Satisfactory
4	Well, Ty Gwyn, Mynydd Gelliwastad, Graig Cefn Parc.	A soft neutral water. Chemical analysis indicates the sample to be of good organic quality but the figure for colour is fairly high.	Satisfactory
5	Tap, 77, Brynamlwg Road, Gorseinon.	A soft natural water. The chemical and physical characters of the sample are satisfactory.	Satisfactory
6	Well, Berthlwyd Bungalow, Gowerton.	A fairly soft neutral water containing traces of iron and copper and a small amount of zinc. The chemical and physical characters of the sample are satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory

No.	Source	Chemical Report	Bacteriological Report
7	Tap, 157, Gorwydd Road, Gowerston.	A soft neutral water. The Chemical and physical characters of the sample are satisfactory.	Satisfactory
9	Tap, 4, Hcol-y-parc, Pontlliw	A soft neutral water containing a trace of iron. The chemical and physical characters of the sample are satisfactory.	Satisfactory
10	Tap, 2, Heol-y-Parc, Pontlliw	Soft neutral water. The chemical and physical characters of the sample are satisfactory.	—
11	Tap, College of Further Education, Loughor.	A soft neutral water. The Chemical and physical characters of the sample are satisfactory.	Satisfactory
12	Storage cistern, College of Further Education, Loughor.	A soft neutral water containing a trace of copper. The Chemical and physical characters of the sample are satisfactory.	Satisfactory
13	Spring from Agricultural Land, Tir Gof Farm, Pontardulais.	A soft acid water of good organic quality containing a trace of zinc. The chemical and physical characters are satisfactory.	Satisfactory

FLUORIDATION

One of the best and cheapest ways of decreasing the incidence of dental caries is fluoridation of public water supplies.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS

Food premises in the area continue to be inspected by the public health inspectors in the light of the Hygiene Regulations in conjunction with the byelaws relating to the Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and sale of Food. Wash-hand basins, hot and cold water, first-aid boxes, etc., are being provided by occupiers of food premises where necessary.

During these inspections, the public health inspectors endeavour to advise and educate persons engaged in the handling of food.

I give overleaf a table showing the number and types of food premises in the area.

VARIOUS TYPES OF FOOD PREMISES IN THE AREA

Type of Premises	Groves end	Pont-ar-dulais	Pont-lliw	Pen-ller-gear	Velindre	Llan-gyfel-ach	Gower-ton	Gors-einon	Lough-or
Butchers Shops	1	7	1	1	—	—	3	12	4
General Grocery Shops	9	23	5	5	1	4	11	42	14
Bakeries	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Greengrocery Shops	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	6	1
Fish and Chip Shops	—	5	1	1	—	—	1	4	1
School Canteens	1	2	1	1	—	1	4	2	3
Wet Fish Shops	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Cafes	—	5	—	—	—	—	1	3	2
Public Houses	—	6	3	1	—	1	4	6	7
Clubs	1	3	—	—	—	—	2	3	1
Confectionery Shops	—	6	—	—	—	—	2	4	2
Ice-Cream (M'facturing)	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	—

MILK

The Llwhchwr area has been a Specified Area since 1955, and therefore only Designated Milks in sealed bottles is retailed.

There are some fifteen distributors of milk in the area. In addition, there are eight milkvendors from neighbouring authorities who retail milk in the area as well.

Dairies in the area are inspected periodically, and samples of the milk supplies are taken by the public health inspectors and submitted for examination.

ICE CREAM

Ice Cream is a nutritious food. It is essential that it should be manufactured, stored and sold under hygienic conditions. There is a great danger if ice-cream is made from materials which contain pathogenic organisms. What is even more dangerous is the actual introduction of organisms by insanitary methods of handling.

The number of manufacturers, retailers and dealers registered to sell ice-cream in the area on 31st December, 1962, is as follows :—

Number of manufacturers/retailers	7
Number of dealers retailing pre-wrapped ice-cream	86

During the year under review, a soft ice-cream depot was established in the area by Mr. Whippy (Western) Ltd. which was duly registered in accordance with the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

The depot is used for the storage of ice-cream mixture, and for the garaging and maintenance of 18 retail ice-cream vans.

271 samples of ice-cream and mixture were taken during the year of which 180 (66%) were graded Grade 1 ; 34 (13%) graded Grade 2 ; 27 (10%) graded 3 ; and 30 (11%) were graded Grade 4.

The Department was concerned regarding the number of unsatisfactory methylene blue reports received, and the matter was brought to the attention of the management concerned. The majority of the unsatisfactory reports were obtained during the early part of the year, and after investigations as to the sterilisation of hoppers etc., and the installation of a cold room, a great improvement was obtained.

The Department continues to carry out weekly sampling of the ice-cream and mixture.

MEAT INSPECTION

Under the Slaughterhouse Act, 1958, April 1, 1961, was made the "Appointed Day" by which time all slaughterhouses within the area were required to comply with the new standard in layout and hygiene. Of the seven private slaughterhouses, four were found to be uneconomic propositions to bring up to standard, and were consequently closed. Two of the butchers built new structures, thus reducing the number of licensed slaughterhouses from seven to five, which are situated at :—

197, West Street, Gorseinon.

Island Farm, Gowerton.

Alltiago Farm, Pontardulais.

Cambrian Slaughterhouse, Pontardulais.

Velindre Slaughterhouse.

The number of animals slaughtered and examined during the year under review numbered 26,718, being 1,259 more than in 1961. Most of the occupiers slaughter for their own business, but there is one wholesaler whose output is substantial. He sells his meat principally in Swansea, Neath, Port Talbot, Merthyr and Aberdare.

The Ministry is anxious that meat inspection should be 100%. It is gratifying for me to report that meat inspection in this area still continues to be 100% at these private slaughterhouses, but this is only achieved by the public health inspectors having to work much overtime.

On the whole, the animals slaughtered continue to be of reasonably good quality.

As requested by the Ministry in Circular 17/55 (Wales), I give below particulars relating to carcasses and offal inspected and condemned during the year 1962:—

Principal Causes of Condemnation of Carcases and Offal

Cattle :

9 Heads	Tuberculosis, 1 Actinomycosis, 2 Actinobasillois, 6
311 Livers and Lungs	Cirrhosis, Hydatid Cysts, Abscesses, Angioma.
3 Hearts	Pericarditis
6 Heads & Hearts	Cysticercus Bovis

Calves :

Nil

Sheep and Lambs :

8 Carcases	Emaciation, 3; Jaundice, 1 ; Moribund, 4.
553 Livers and Lungs	Parasitic, abscesses Hydatid Cysts.
3 Kidneys	Hydronephrosis

Pigs.

3 Carcases	Acute Swine Erysipelas, 1; Emaciation, 2.
778 Livers and Lungs	Aszaris Lumbricoides ; abscesses ; Necrosis ; pleurisy.
78 Heads	Tuberculosis
5 Kidneys	Hydronephrosis
3 Hearts	Pericarditis

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

Description	Cattle Ex- cluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & lambs	Pigs
Number killed	1095	176	308	18380	6759
Number inspected	1095	176	308	18380	6759
All diseases except Tuber- culosis & Cysticerci					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	8	3
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	146	175	—	571	861
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis and cysticerci	13·33%	99·43%	—	3·09%	12·79%
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	1	—	—	78
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	·57%	—	—	1·15%
Cysticercosis					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	6	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigera- tion	6	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

MONTHLY RECORD OF SLAUGHTERING AND NUMBER OF VISITS TO SLAUGHTERHOUSES

Month	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Visits
1962					
January	122	47	537	577	101
February	108	36	349	511	96
March	120	59	142	512	89
April	88	32	450	576	97
May	86	11	1062	584	102
June	126	14	1834	485	73
July	78	33	2427	527	111
August	94	14	2277	465	87
September	114	24	2341	584	92
October	124	23	2837	661	106
November	108	9	2376	613	93
December	103	6	1748	664	96
TOTALS	1271	308	18380	6759	1143

Disposal of Condemned Foods:—

All condemned foods are stained with green liquid acid before disposal.

Blown goods are dealt with on the Council's refuse tips.

Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933-1954

Thirty slaughtermen's licences were granted under the Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933-1954, during the year under review, viz.—

Gorseinon Slaughterhouse	.....	4
Gowerton	.....	7
Pontardulais	.....	15
Velindre	.....	4
Total	.....	30

SUMMARY OF UNSOUND FOOD

16 lbs. butter	96 tins meat
1702 lbs. liver	41 tins tomatoes
592 lbs. fresh meat	34 tins fish
132 lbs. cooked ham	33 tins milk
81 lbs. turkeys	67 tins baking powder
5½ lbs. chicken	33 tins malted milk powder
8½ lbs. sausages	6 tins peas
36 lbs. corned beef	2 tins baked beans
62¾ lbs. pork	2 pkts. jam sandwich mix
1¾ lbs. cheese	2 pkts. cornflakes
111 tins of fruit	

Food and Drugs. Through the kindness of Dr. W. E. Thomas, County Medical Officer of Health, I am able to give the following particulars of samples taken and submitted to the Public Analyst :—

Almonds (ground)	5	Meat Products (canned)	20
Aspirins	2	Milk	101
Baking Powder	4	Minced meat	1
Bicarbonate of Soda	4	Olive Oil	1
Biscuits	1	Orange & Lemon Curd	1
Cake Sponge Pastry mix	6	Pearl Barley	2
Castor Oil	1	Pepper	3
Cereals	2	Pickles	2
Cheese Spread	4	Pie Filling	2
Camphorated Oil	1	Pudding (canned)	5
Coffee & Chicory	5	Rice	5

Colouring	1	Sago	1
Cooking Fat or Oil	2	Salad Cream	2
Cream	14	Salt	1
Desiccated Coconut	4	Sauces	9
Dessert Powder	1	Sandwich Spread	2
Dripping	1	Sausages	1
Fish (canned)	4	Soft Drinks	24
Fish (frozen)	4	Soft Drink Powder	2
Fish Paste	2	Soup (canned)	4
Flavouring	2	Spaghetti (canned)	1
Fruit (canned)	3	Spices	2
Fruit (dried)	2	Stuffing	3
Fruit Juice	2	Suet	2
Gelatine	1	Sugar	3
Gravy Browning	3	Sweets	6
Health Salts	9	Sweetening Tablets	1
Honey	4	Table Jelly	3
Ice Cream	9	Tea	4
Ice Cream Powder	1	Tonic Water	3
Jam	3	Vegetables (canned)	15
Lard	4	Vegetables (dried)	2
Marmalade	2	Vinegar	12
Marzipan	7	Vitamin Tabs. etc.	3
Meat Paste	1	Ice Lolly Mix	1

Remarks. Samples of (1) Beef Sausage; (2) Blackcurrant Flavour Cordial had labels which did not comply with the Labelling of Food Orders 1953-61. Warning letters were sent to the Manufacturers inviting them to remedy the omissions.

HOUSING

During 1962, the Council had under construction 174 dwellings, sixty six three bedroomed houses (32 of which were for slum clearance) 108 one-bedroomed flats, all of which are space heated by warm air operated by gas appliances.

These houses and flats are built at :—

	Houses	Flats
Gowerton	32	36
Loughor	28	60
Penyrheol, Gorseinon	6	12
	<hr/> 66	<hr/> 108

Eighty four of the dwellings were occupied during the year, viz.—

	Houses	Flats
Gowerton	14	28
Loughor	12	24
Penyrheol	2	4
	<hr/> 28	<hr/> 56

The majority of the flats were granted to Old Age Pensioners, being from under-occupied Council houses and from the Council's Waiting List.

Casual vacancies arising during the year were filled by applicants on the Council's Housing Register.

.....

During the year under review, a re-registration of housing applicants was made to determine the actual housing need. This revealed that of about 1,100 applicants circulated, about 550 replied that they still desired to be considered for rehousing.

The Council was approached by the National Coal Board during the latter part of the year regarding the provision of 150 dwellings for the housing of Durham miners to be transferred to the Brynlliw Colliery, Grovesend. It was decided by the Council to accede to the National Coal Board's request, and, it was agreed, that the National Coal Board pay the Council a subsidy of £30 per year in respect of each dwelling allocated to their employees which would be subject to review in 15 years.

CARAVAN SITES

There is only one caravan site in the area, this being at Grovesend where the National Coal Board has sited caravans for housing temporarily Durham workers engaged at the Brynlliw Colliery, until such time as they are rehoused by the Council.

All sanitary facilities are available on the site.

From time to time there are a few caravans and trailers in the area, the majority in contravention of the Caravans Site and Control of Development Act, 1960, as neither Town Planning approval has been obtained nor Site Licences issued.

KEY WORKERS & ESSENTIAL WORKERS

Since 1953, the Council have given an appreciable number of Council houses to key workers sponsored by the Board of Trade where applications have been made by industries in the area, and will continue to give encouragement in the future to such applications.

The Council decided early in 1961 that the tenants of houses erected in Llangyfelach (46), who were nominated by the Steel Company of Wales, shall, in future, be selected by the Council.

Number of Council Houses occupied at 31st December, 1962

Site	Constructed 1920-29	Constructed Since 1947	Total
Pontardulais	159	156	315
Gorseinon	258	54	312
Penyrheol	—	226	226
Brynteg	—	114	114
Loughor	112	70	182
Gowerton	108	80	188
Penllergaer	54	202	256
Pontlliw	19	—	19
Grovesend	38	8	46
Llangyfelach	—	46	46
	748	956	1704

SLUM CLEARANCE

Twenty-nine families were rehoused during the year under the Council's Slum Clearance Programme.

Further properties are being scheduled with a view to closure or demolition under the Housing Act, 1957, but as far as this area is concerned there is no major slum clearance problem.

Form P. (13) (Hsg.).

**Houses in Clearance Areas and Unfit Houses Elsewhere
for the Year Ending 31st December, 1962**

A. Houses Demolished

	Houses Demolished		Displaced during the year.	
	Unfit	Others	Persons	Families
In Clearance Areas:—				
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2) Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Not in Clearance Areas:—				
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 & 17 Housing Act, 1957		4	48	16
Unfit Houses Closed				
(5) Under Sections 16 (4), 17 (1), 17 (3); 26; 35 (1), Housing Act 1957, and Section 26 Housing Act 1961		13	38	13

**“C” Unfit Houses made Fit and Houses in which defects
were remedied**

	By Owner	By Local Authority
(8) After informal action by local authority	45	Nil
(9) After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	13	Nil
(b) Housing Act, 1936	Nil	Nil
(10) Under Section 5, Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954	Nil	Nil

**“D” Unfit Houses in Temporary Use
(Housing Act 1957)**

	Number of Houses	Number of separate dwellings contained in column (1)
(11) Retained for temporary accommodation :		
(a) under Section 48	Nil	Nil
(b) under Section 17(2)	Nil	Nil
(c) under Section 46	Nil	Nil
(12) Licensed for temporary occupation under Section 34 or 53	Nil	Nil

“E” Purchases of Houses by Agreement

	Number of Houses	Number of occupants of houses in column (1)
(13) Houses in Clearance Areas other than in confirmed Orders or compulsory Purchase Orders	Nil	Nil

REMOVAL OF HOUSE REFUSE ETC.

This work is carried out by direct labour, five refuse lorries and one cesspool emptier being provided, and a twice weekly collection of house refuse is made.

During the year, sewers were provided at Glynhir, Pontardulais, and also at Victoria Road and Fairwood Terrace, Gowerton, and about 50 householders connected their properties to the Council's sewers, thereby reducing the number of pail conveniences in the area to be emptied.

There are at present about 123 houses with pail conveniences. A Sub-Committee of the Council met the workmen's representatives on a few occasions during the year with a view to discussing the reduction of the nightsoil service from two nights to one night per week, but no agreement was reached until 1963, and which became operative on 1st April, 1963.

Cesspools continue to increase in areas where there are no sewers, and from time to time, the Department experiences difficulty in coping with the demands for emptying.

The approximate quantity of refuse collected during 1962, was as follows :—

House refuse	.....	9,120 tons.
Nightsoil and cesspools	.....	800
Road Sweepings	.....	625 „

The gross expenditure amounted to £13,197/0/0, nett expenditure £12,546/0/0.

RODENT CONTROL

As mentioned in previous reports, the Council's rodent control establishment consists of one full-time rodent operator who works under the supervision of the public health inspectors.

As required, Form P.D.P./62 was completed and returned to the Ministry for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1962. This return shews the number of premises visited and treated, copy of which is as follows :—

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FOOD
PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949
REPORT FOR 12 MONTHS ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1962

TYPE OF PROPERTY

		Non-Agricultural				
		(1) Local Author rity	(2) Dwelling Houses (incl. Council Houses)	(3) All other (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3)	(5) Agricul- tural
I	Number of properties in Local Authority's District (Note 1 & 2)	10	7,223	1,279	8512	187
II	Total number of <i>properties inspected</i> as a result of <i>Notification</i>	—	145	15	160	2
	Number of such prop- erties found to be infested by :—					
	Common rat Major	—	—	3	3	2
	Minor	—	138	10	148	—
	Ship rat Major	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Minor	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	House Mouse Major	—	—	—	—	—
	Minor	—	7	2	9	—
III	Total number of <i>properties inspected</i> in course of <i>survey under the Act</i>	10	701	19	730	—
	Number of such prop- erties found to be Infested by :—					
	Common rat Major	1	—	—	1	—
	Minor	4	511	—	515	—
	Ship rat Major	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Minor	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	House mouse Major	—	—	—	—	—
	Minor	—	7	Nil	7	—
IV	Total number of <i>prop- erties otherwise ins- pected</i> (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	—	—	—	—	—
	Number of such prop- erties found to be infested by :—					
	Common rat Major	—	—	—	—	—
	Minor	—	—	—	—	—
	Ship rat Major	—	—	—	—	—
	Minor	—	—	—	—	—
	House mouse Major	—	—	—	—	—
	Minor	—	—	—	—	—

Continued.

		TYPE OF PROPERTY				
		Non-Agricultural				
		(1) Local Author ity	(2) Dwelling Houses (incl. Council Houses)	(3) All other (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1) (2) &(3)	(5) Agricul- tural
V.	Total inspections carried out — including re-inspections (to be completed only if figures are readily available)	17	688	21	726	2
VI.	Number of <i>infested properties</i> (in Sections II, III & IV) treated	5	663	15	683	2
VII.	Total treatments carried out — including re-treatments. (To be completed only if figures are readily available)	17	688	21	726	2
VIII	Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act					
	(a) Treatment	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	(b) Structural work (i.e. Proofing)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
IX	Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Sect 4 of the Act.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
X	Legal Proceedings	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
XI	Number of Block Control Schemes carried out		14	—	14	—

In addition to the above, the usual two sewer maintenance treatments were carried out by the rodent operator with the help of casual labour employed for the purpose. The appropriate, Forms were completed and forwarded to the Divisional Rodent Officer, Cardiff

There still continues to be a close liaison between the Divisional Rodent Officer and my staff.

GLAMORGAN EDUCATION AUTHORITY WEST GLAMORGAN DIVISION

Number of Pupils on roll in the Llŵchwr Schools on 31st December, 1962.

Situation of School	Approx. number of Pupils on register	Drainage	Water Supply
Casllwchwr Primary	110	Connected to Council's sewer ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto	Council's supply
Tre-uchaf Primary	159		ditto
Tre-Uchaf Secondary	470		di to
Gorseinon Nursery	35		ditto
Gorseinon Junior Boys.....	129		ditto
Gorseinon Junior Girls.....	123		ditto
Gorseinon Infants	140		ditto
Penyrheol Primary	162		di to
Penllergaer Primary	152		ditto
Pontybrenin Primary	149		ditto
Pontybrenin Welsh	67		ditto
Pengelli Primary	138		ditto
Llangyfelach Primary	72		ditto
Pontlliw Primary	64		ditto
Pontarddulais Primary	386		ditto
Pontarddulais Secondary	360		ditto
Pontarddulais Welsh	98		ditto
Tre-gwyr Junior	107		ditto
Tre-Gwyr Infants	120		ditto
Gowerton Boys Grammar	545		ditto
Gowerton Girls Grammar	478		ditto

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

As required by Section 128 (3) of the Factories Act, 1937, I give below particulars with respect to matters under Part 1 and Part 8 of the Act as administered by this Council :—

- (1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities—

Number on Register	.....	.....	10
Inspections—ditto	.....	.....	12
Number of Notices served	.....	.....	—
Prosecutions	.....	.....	—

- (2) Factories not included in (1) where Section 7 is enforced by the local Authority:—

Number on Register	.....	.....	93
Inspections—ditto	.....	.....	46
Number of Notices served	.....	.....	1
Prosecutions	.....	.....	—

- (3) Cases in which defects were found

	No. of cases	Remedied	Prosecution
Want of Cleanliness	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—

Sanitary conveniences :—

(a) Insufficient	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—

Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)

Totals	1	1	Nil.
--------	---	---	------

- (4) Outworkers (Sections 110 and 111) None.

1—General Statistics

Area of District—17,815 acres

Number of inhabited houses at the end of the year—7,542

Rateable Value of District—£314,986

Sum represented at 1d. rate—£1,344

Registrar-General's estimate of resident population mid-year
1962—25,050**2. Extracts from Vital Statistics
for the year 1962****Live Births :**

	TOTAL	M.	F.	
Legitimate	354	155	199	Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population—14·94
Illegitimate	13	9	4	

Still Births :

Legitimate	12	6	6	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still births— 31·6
Illegitimate	Nil.	—	—	

Deaths	323	183	140	Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population—15·00

Rate per 1,000
total
(live & still)

Total Deaths from Pregnancy childbirth abortion	0
--	---

Death rate of Infants under 1 year of age :—

All Infants per 1,000 live births 13·62

Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births 14·1

Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births —

Death from Cancer (all ages) 59 Deaths

Deaths from Measles (all ages) 0

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) 0

Deaths from Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea
(under 2 years of age) 0

